

## PROTEST AGAINST ATTACKS AIMED AT THE OLD SOUTH

Correspondents Vigorously Refute  
Aspersions in the New York  
Times Editorial.

ITS COMPARISONS RESENTED

Veteran of Eighty Urges Young  
Men to Enlist at Once—Says He  
Can Still Shoot, Though He Is  
Now Too Old to Run.

A "Ghosts" Editorial.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch.

Sir:—Inclosed I hand you a clipping

from the editorial page of the New

York Times. The writer of the article

has evidently forgotten himself and

has not over eighty years of age

and lying flat on my back with a

broken leg I would go to New York

to look at the man who has written

the article. I am sure that I cannot

imagine him the like of other men

who have been thinking of even the

simplest of things. I am sure that

the man who has written the article

is a man who has never before

been "awakened" by the

thought of the "awakened" American

and that this editorial, appearing

in the New York Times, is the

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## HOUSE OVERWHELMINGLY VOTES DOWN VOLUNTEER AMENDMENT TO THE BILL

(Continued from First Page.)

of Minnesota, to substitute the Senate bill age limits of from nineteen to twenty-five years for the twenty-one to forty years limit of the House bill was defeated, 276 to 6. So overwhelming was this defeat that it was predicted the House conferees would insist on the forty-year limit in the conference.

SENATE ADOPTS DRASTIC

PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

In its first vote on the administration army bill, the Senate today adopted a most drastic prohibition amendment making it unlawful to sell or give away liquor and wine or beer to any officer or man in uniform or knowingly furnish liquor to any person in army employ.

The vote on the prohibition amendment was 57 to 39. Senator Underwood offered an amendment to make the prohibition against possession of liquor apply to any member of Congress while in the presence of troops. After a lively debate, this amendment carried, 45 to 43. Senator Smith drew Senator Underwood's ire by saying the amendment was "ridiculous," and the Georgia Senator withdrew his remarks.

Senator Curtis, Republican of Kansas, and Smith, Republican of Michigan, also endorsed the Roosevelt plan. Senator Lodge spoke at length in his favor.

"I can see no reason why men over twenty-five should not be permitted to fight for their country should not be permitted to offer their lives if they want to. It cannot injure the principle of universal compulsory service," said Senator Lodge. "The one man who would be able to raise these divisions alone would be Colonel Roosevelt. He is known in Europe as is no other American. His presence there would be a help and encouragement to the soldiers of the allied nations."

Marshal Joffre, if he could express an opinion, would favor the Roosevelt expedition, Senator Lodge predicted.

WILLIAMS WOULD ALLOW

ROOSEVELT TO GO

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, said he favored allowing Colonel Roosevelt to recruit a volunteer expedition, but not to command it.

"It is competent to command a regiment, but by no means a division," said Senator Williams. "I would like to see him there, but not as commander-in-chief. I also would like to see 1,000 American regulars there; they would show those European folks something, just like the Canadians. I have no personal objection to Colonel Roosevelt's going."

Registering his approval of conscription, Senator Williams said he favored it for one reason, because it would weed out the local and alien Americans.

"There are many traitors in America, including a considerable number of German spies," he said. "I want to weed out that element. If they resist the draft they will be interned. This conscription will separate the loyal and disloyal Americans."

EXPECT MANY AMERICANS

WILL ENTER AIR SERVICE

(Continued from First Page.)

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point out, that out of these losses will come men who will reflect glory upon her colors, and lend brilliance to the brighter pages of her history.

It is, of course, possible to train men far from the battle field. They may become proficient in every trick of flying known to the science in this training. Their real service, however, only begins after they have proved themselves "over the line."

The British have developed brilliant flyers at their training grounds in England, men who have mastered every technical point of aviation, and who stand out clearly as potential leaders. But each one of them upon reaching France must be attached to a squadron as an ordinary fighter and win his way upward through the soul-searching shock of actual battle. Some of these men succumb, but the survivors more than repay the cost.

America, it is said, can render a great service to the allies by sending over pilots at the earliest possible moment. They can join the British corps at once and as they prove themselves, can be reclaimed by America for organizing and training her squadrons as these become available.

REQUIRES ATTENTION

OF SKILLED MEN

The care and maintenance of airplanes requires the constant attention of skilled men. If America would render an immediate service, according to the view here, she might send over 500 fitters, riggers and mechanics to take up this branch of the service now, and learn every phase of the work of grooming and handling the delicate machines.

The air service does not stand still. Almost each day brings change. It is the feeling here that America should lose no time in getting machines under the air, and men in training. The allies hold the hard-fought mastery of the air, but they must be in a position always absolutely to overwhelm the enemy and keep him on the ground. The youth of America and Britain, it is thought behind the lines here, should with their common ideal, common language, common love of sport and common courage, skill and daring, find ideal companionship in this hazardous, but romantic, war in the air.

HEADS OF GIRL SCHOOLS

IN SESSION AT RADFORD

Dr. G. P. Capen, of United States Bureau of Education, Speaks on Re-

quisites of Standard College.

(Special to the Times-Dispatch.) RADFORD, Va., April 22.—The Association of Virginia Colleges and Schools for Girls held its annual meeting at the Radford Normal School on Thursday and Friday. The principal feature of the meeting on Thursday evening was an address by Dr. G. P. Capen, specialist on high education, United States Bureau of Education, on "The Minimum Requisites of the Standard A. B. College." Among other things, he said the standard A. B. college should have an endowment of \$2,000,000 and an annual income of \$100,000; the faculty should have academic and university training and a minimum of \$1,500 per year.

President William Wath of Randolph-Macon Women's College, Lynchburg, seconded Dr. Capen's remarks with further discussion of college standards. After the meeting, the association was entertained at the new dormitory of the school.

At the chapel exercises on Friday morning President Emilie McVea, of Sweet Briar College, addressed the students of the school and the members of the Association, taking as her

subject, "Education and the Higher Life of a Democracy."

The work of the Association in standardization of the schools and colleges of Virginia was discussed, under the leadership of Miss Orie L. Hutcher. The Association pledged its support to the State Board of Education in its efforts to develop proper standards for the colleges and schools of the State. President Wath advocated the methods of examinations for entrance and the gathering of all possible information in regard to the records made by students of the Virginia colleges who go to other States.

It seemed to him one method of standardizing the junior college. Professor Charles G. Maphis, of the University of Virginia, developed the idea that, under the leadership of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the standard for college entrance in the South was tending to become not the specific knowledge a boy or girl may have, but how well he is trained. Dr. James G. Cannon, president of Blackstone College, W. T. Sanger, of Harrisonburg Normal, Estes Cooke, of Hollins, and others, took part in this discussion. A motion was adopted at Mr. Sanger's suggestion, to send the records of graduates back to the schools from which they entered college, and to include in the definition of the college until the statement that it represents one fourth of a year's work. J. M. Craininger, of the State Normal School, Farmville, reported on the investigation of the records made by the graduates of Virginia high schools.

Under the topic of "How Recognize Excellence in College Work," discussion was engaged in by Mr. Cooke, President McVea, of Sweet Briar College; President Evans, of Randolph-Macon Institute, and others. The following suggestions were made:

That students be encouraged to do original work for a credit; that honor rolls be published monthly for a grade of ninety per cent and no complaint from any member of faculty; that those who do well have the facts of their excellence published in papers, and that groups be compared, rather than individuals only.

The next meeting will be held at Sweet Briar.

CONTINUE CONFERENCES

ON PART U. S. IS TO PLAY

(Continued from First Page.)

American needs as to imports from British colonies of many basic raw materials, and it is understood that means

were being sought to relieve much of the economic pressure here through a readjustment of shipping and a more scientific distribution of imports.

A. G. Anderson, chairman of the wheat executive committee of Great Britain, France and Italy, conferred with members of the Shipping Board to outline the minimum amounts of wheat shipments which the three nations should receive from this country and to arrange for a proper schedule of ships.

The military and naval conferences continued today with an important meeting between General Scott, chief of staff, and Major C. E. Dansey, of the British War Office.

Many citizens have bought Richmond

Motor Cars—Are Much Pleased

With Fine Product of Large

Kline Factory.

Many citizens of Richmond have purchased cars made by the Kline Co. of this city, and all of them have been unanimous in their expressions of delight and satisfaction. Many of these men have owned other makes of automobiles before, and state that the Richmond-made product is one of the finest cars put out by any American manufacturer to-day.

The motor used in the Kline Car is the famous Continental Motor, which is considered by experts to be one of the finest automobile motors made, being used in many high-class cars, and number one in the world for its power and economy. A unique fact about the Continental Motor is that there are more of these motors in the world than there are of any other type of motor.

The body and furnishings of the Kline Car are in keeping with its wonderful power plant and make it altogether one of the most distinctive and beautiful cars to be seen anywhere. Its beautiful design and its air stream motion and quality have won for it the title of "A Real Southern Beauty."

The Kline Car has proved itself to be economical, both of gasoline and tires, and has won many advocates because of its dependability and sturdiness. In a recent test it gave 11 miles to a gallon of gasoline, as against its competitors' 10 or 11.

The fact that the factory is right here in Richmond has proved an untold advantage to owners, as it allows them access to a wonderful factory service in repairing and replacing of broken parts which it would be impossible for them to get with any other save the Kline. This prevents delays and disappointments, and enables the Kline owner to get a vast deal more service from his car than he could with any other. Over \$100,000 worth of parts are kept here in Richmond.

Among prominent Kline owners are Mr. A. O. Swink, M. C. Patterson, P. L. Reed, Dr. C. H. Rudd, J. R. Paschall, H. S. Dalton, Julian Tyler and many others.

The Kline Car show rooms are among the most attractive in the city, and there are to be seen the latest and most beautiful models, notable among which